THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH MARCH.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. A. M. Bose :

SIR,—I am proud to find myself the hero of an article in the last issue of the *Hindoo Patriot*, one who has achieved the truly heroic feat of exercising his controlling influence in the first instance over a Sub-Committee specially appointed for the purpose, and then over the Faculty of Arts itself, so completely as to induce them to accept proposals, in favour of which the Senate had not a word to say. A most remarkable success no doubt with a position so weak! And, sir, what adds to my satisfaction is the fact that your article will help in directing public attention to the important principle the recognition of which I sought at the hands of the Senate; the principle, namely, that the large sum of money left with us in such generous and absolute confidence should, instead of being spent in what have been called "idle fellowships," be so utilized as best to promote the interests of Indian scholarship and research, and help in removing the charge of intellectual barrenness so often brought against our University. I donot, sir, write this for the purpose of entering into any argument with you. I hope we will be able to do that better elsewhere when the occasion comes. Nor ought I perhaps to complain of the fact that you have in your article omitted even allusion to most of the arguments and facts I adduced at the meeting—to my reference to the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Fellowship and the conditions of the Premchand Roychand gift, to the inconsistency of the present objectors with their attitude in regard to the State and Agricultural Scholarships, to my examination of the educational results of the present system of awarding studentships, and to several other matters. But so far as you have referred to my position, there are some inaccuracies or probabilities of misconstruction which I hope you will allow me to remove.

You refer to the amendment to Mr. Bonnerjee's substantive motion which I moved at the meeting. Any one reading your article would suppose that this amendment contemplated that the science student should be required to proceed to Europe. At least this is the impression which every one I have come across has derived from what you have written. And yet this is altogether beside the fact. As I explained at the meeting, having regard not only to the sentiment existing with regard to the subject which, however illogical, had to be taken into account, but also to the hopeful growth of the Science Association and the possibility, though by no means to the full extent, of scientific work in connection with it on the part of science students, I would not propose to the Senate the condition of the study in Europe for such students. But I urged the Senate at the same time, by my amendment and speech to give effect to the principle that while students should be left free either to reside in India or study abroad they should be required to shew that they have been doing some work in the way of study or research; in fact that studentships should be given, as unanimously recommended by the Sub-Committee "not as a reward of past work, but as an incentive to further work of permanent value, and, if possible of general utility." This is a reform which, in spite of the result of Tuesday week's meeting, I venture to hope will before long be embodied in the statutes of the University; that for very shame the Senate will adopt it, yielding to the pressure of an informed public opinion if not to the spirit of reform within itself; and that the question which has already begun to be asked of us by the press and the public as to what have been the gains to the University or to the country at large, to the cause of education or of scholarship, from the lakh and more which has been given away in studentships will not have to be repeated with growing emphasis. It is only just to say that this view is not a monopoly of mine, but is shared by several members of the Senate to whom I would appeal to make their voices heard in the settlement of this important matter. It is a duty owing to our University, whose honour and prestige in competition against the scholarship of other lands and the intellectual fruits of other Universities should be dear to all of us. And I trust, Sir, that when the matter comes up again before the Senate, we may even hope to have the benefit of your powerful advocacy—a hope in which I am encouraged by the remarkable fact that in the whole of your article, while professing to criticize so much, you do not say a word with reference to the proposal which I actually brought before.

I was not present when many of the speeches you refer to were delivered, and am not therefore in a position to say anything with regard to them. But it is only due to Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, whose speech I had the pleasure of listening to and whose position will, I am afraid be misunderstood by your readers from your referrence to it, to say that he spoke entirely in favour of the principle which, as soon as he sat down, I got up to propose in the form of the amendment already referred to. The only portion of the Faculty's recommendation which he demurred to was the necessity of science students proceeding to England when there was a field of work open to them in the lecture room and laboratory of the Science Association, and this, as I have already explained, did not form any part of the amendment which I had the honor of proposing. To prevent any possible misconstruction from your reference to my leaving the meeting will you permit me to add that I had to do so in the midst of the discussion with the greatest regret, on account of an engagement which it was altogether beyond my power either to defer or to disregard. Any thing more than this as to the character of the engagement I cannot say.

My letter has already become so long that I cannot venture to refer to some other inaccuracies (I am not referring to omissions) which occur in your article. But with regard to what you state as to the "opinions of some of the heads of affiliated colleges," I would beg leave very briefly to say only this: viz, that you refer only to the statements of *three* out of *nine* gentlemen who favoured the Senate with their opinion for reasons which perhaps it will not be difficult to guess; and that even of these three, the opinion of one (Principal, Ravenshaw College) is that "the resolutions of the Faculty of Arts are quite suited to the present requirements of the native community; and are most likely calculated to work satisfactorily for some time;" that another (Principal, Dacca College) himself proposes the institution of a studentship in science "tenable for three years, and *to be held in England*" (the italics are mine;) and the third (Principal, Burdwan Raj College, an orthodox Hindu gentleman) sums up by saying that "the objection founded on the facts of the (Science) studentship holding a premium to violation of social laws is hardly tenable, unless it is to be supposed that the munificent donor himself was opposed to such violation. The institution of the Gilchrist scholarship and of the Bengal Agricultural scholarships is looked upon as a blessing and not as a curse," and he finishes with the following sentence the quiet sarcasm of which I hope will be appreciated. "The only circumstance which gives an air of plausibility to the objection seems to be that the studentship having hitherto been unfettered with any conditions, the new rule with regard to compulsory scientific study in Europe may for some time be looked upon by intending candidates as an infringement of a certain prescriptive right to employ Mr. Premchand Roychand's money in the purchase of Government Paper or in the liquidation of ancestral debts."

Yours &c.,
A. M. BOSE.

We refer the reader for remarks on the above letter to another column.

THE LITERARY WORLD, a London paper, has an article on the Report of the Education Commission. The writer seems to be opposed to the present expensive staff for direction and inspection. He says :

Yet authorities like Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, writing about the Presidency of Bengal, think that "the functions of the director as authoritatively laid down by Sir George Campbell, are such that there is no longer any necessity for maintaining that office. The Universities should be the advisers of Government on higher education. The principals of colleges, in consultation with college committees, should manage . . . the institutions under them, and primary and secondary schools should be made over to the charge of local and district boards, which should appoint their own inspecting officers." In the Panjab and Sind eleven missionaries and several public bodies urge the abolition of the directorship and inspectorships, yet the Commission does not "even suggest as a matter for discussion proposals which, although, perhaps, adverse to vested interests, might have advanced the ostensible aims of the Commission No wonder, then, that its report is hailed with satisfaction by the Education Departments, and that Dr. Hunter, the president of almost a packed body, has to console the advocates of the restrictions of officialism in this country and India with the smallest mercies and the largest hopes from future educational legislation.

We must confess that there is much truth in the above remarks.

TUESDAY, 25TH MARCH.

THE DISMISSAL of Mr. Venkatasubbarow Huzur, Sheristadar of Salem, one year ago, is now, on a second appeal, cancelled by the Madras Government, which has degraded him to second grade Tehsildarship in some other district than Salem. Is the Madras Government at last awakening?

FROM A PAPER compiled by Sir George Birdwood and issued from the India Office, it appears that during the last six years the native newspapers in India have increased from 170 to 300. The number of copies circulated in 1877 was a little over 54,000, now it is over 110,000. We do not believe these figures. The circulation of Native papers, both English and vernacular, is much larger.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the address presented by the inhabitants of Shibpore to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in which they pray for the constitution of Shibpore as a separate Municipality. They state :

"The Town (Shibpur), we have the honor to represent on this occasion, has an area of four squire miles and a population of about 38,256 souls, and contributes more than Rs. 40,000 a year to the funds of the Howrah Municipality. The importance of the place will be best understood from the fact that it is one of those few townships in all Bengal which enjoys the distinction of being, from very old times, the seat of an influential Brahmin community, owning social allegiance to none but Brahmin chiefs. . . . . .

The feeling has slowly but surely taken possession of the thinking and intelligent portion of the town we represent on this occasion, that the present connection of our Town with Howrah in matters Municipal has scarcely been very profitable to us. While Shibpur contributes, as we have already said, more than Rs. 40,000 to the Municipal Treasury, the measure of advantages it has reaped has scarcely been commensurate. It is a standing grievance with us that while Howrah proper enjoys the luxury of Gas-lamps in close proximity to one another, and of good metalled roads with, at places, surface drains of artificial stone, many of our main roads are scarcely touched even once in two years, and we have not even a single Oil light along any of those thoroughfares.

We are aware that this is not the place, or the occasion either, for unfolding the arguments in favor of a separation of Shibpur from Howrah, but we would not be representing our fellow townsmen if we did not assure your Honor that nothing is so much desired by them as that Shibpur and its adjoining villages should be erected into an independent Municipality with an elective constitution, with liberty to spend its Rs. 40,000 a year for, what it regards, its own benefit and improvement.

The example of Bally makes a good precedent in favour of Shibpore.

THE ADVOCATES at Rangoon are on strike. They refuse to appear before Mr. Lingham, the Small Cause Court judge, "on account of his overbearing manners." Let Mr. Lingham commit them on a charge of contempt of Court!

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE publishes the following telegram from Calcutta :

Calcutta, March 20.—The Calcutta Museum is to be enlarged by the addition of new extensive wings, in one of which the fine arts and ethnological sections are to be accommodated, and in the other the economic section. Each of these will be placed in charge of a curator, who will also have classes to whom he will deliver lectures on subjects connected with his duties. Dr. Watts, the present chief of the economic courts, is to join the Imperial Secretariat Staff, and take charge of the correspondence connected with the various museums existing or to be established throughout the empire, and his place is to be filled by "a scientist" from London, to be selected by Sir Joseph Hooker, and who is expected here within the next few months. The other sections will probably be presided over by persons selected on the spot.

ON FEB. 13 some members of the Northbrook Indian Club entertained Mr. R. D. Sethna, honorary secretary of the club, at luncheon, on the occasion of his having passed his legal examinations with high honour. Sir Ashley Eden presided, and among those present were Sir George Kellner, Colonel Yule, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Seymour FitzGerald, and other gentlemen.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH.

WE TAKE the following from the *Times of India* :

M. de Lesseps is one of those "grand old men" of the time who become mythological even when they are alive. The *Times'* Paris correspondent has recently described his private life in a letter which is brimful of the most astounding and incredible details. M. de Lesseps is 78 years old. He has a constitution like iron, and no nerves. He fell off his horse last year, and fractured his arm. "People wanted to bandage it, but he declined, put his arm in a vest, and kept it so for two days when he said it was all right." We wonder what the doctors say to that story or to this one. M. de Lesseps once came back from a long journey. His child was ill. He put his hand on its arm. The child smiled. "The touch of your hand has relieved him" said the doctor "Do you think so?" said M. de Lesseps, and he continued to hold the arm for four nights and days, without leaving hold for a moment, without quitting his travelling clothes' and almost without eating or drinking. He keeps, however, a running account with sleep. On a steamer or in a railway carriage he only wakes up for meals. He slept for 107 out of 130 hours on the voyage from Marseilles to Alexandria. He is able, on the other hand, to remain without sleep for five or six nights if he pleases. Until the last year or so, he used to bathe in iced water. He is still passionately fond of riding. It does not seem very long since he married for the second time. But he has already eight children by the second wife, all able to ride. When he is in Paris the father and the eight children all ride out in the Bois together, and the *habitués* say, "Here comes the Suez Canal." He is wonderfully impassive. His facial muscles never change. He seems perfectively void of all emotion. Only when the Suez Canal is threatened with attack, "does a slight muscular contraction betray emotion." It is difficult, as the *Times* correspondent says, to say whether a man with such a character is "amiable or not." It is perhaps almost equally difficult to believe that these wonderful legends are all soberly related as facts in the columns of the *Times*.

MR. FRANKLIN, the Exhibition Commsssioner for New South Wales, has been directed by the Colonial Government to inspect and report for their benefit on the irrigation works in India. He is now engaged on this work.

IT IS reported that the Government of India will shortly undertake the working of all the civil funds in connection with the Indian Civil Service, and that the course followed in Bengal will also be adopted in Madras. A competent officer will be placed in charge of the office in Bengal, and all the funds will be managed under the designation of the Indian Civil Service Fund.

THE HACKNEY RADICAL CLUB, having after lecture by Captain Campbell on the subject of "Our Rule in

India," passed a resolution approving of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, forwarded copies of the same to the members for Hackney. The Postmaster-General has replied, saying:—"I most cordially endorse the approval which the resolution expresses of Lord Ripon's Indian policy; for I believe that no one who has ever been Governor-General of India, has been more anxious than he has been, to promote the true interests of the people of that country."

FROM the "Newspaper Press Directory," for 1884, we extract the following on the present position of the newspaper press:—There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,015 newspapers, distributed as follows: England—London, 401; provinces, 1,177—1,578; Wales 80; Scotland, 181; Ireland, 156; Isles, 20. Of these there are 137 daily papers published in England, 4 daily papers published in Wales, 22 daily papers published in Scotland, 15 daily papers published in Ireland, and 1 daily paper published in the British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846 we find the following interesting facts, viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily, viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1884 there are now established and circulated 2,015 papers, of which no less than 179 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last 38 years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 179 against 14 in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,260, of which 332 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S reception at Jeypore was a grand affair. The troops lined the road to the Residency, and the decorations were excellent. One hour after arrival at the Residency the Duke and Duchess and party took part in a grand elephant procession through the city. The whole route was decorated with triumphal arches, banners and numerous trees. The procession was nearly two miles long; it was headed by the Maharajah; then the troops, followed by two hundred thakors (native noblemen), with their respective retinues. After these came the camel-gun regiment, then the Maharajah's State carriages, horses, State umbrella, and other grand paraphernalia; then came two thousand Nagas dressed most fantastically, executing a war dance and fencing; next followed a procession, headed by music of one hundred elephants gorgeously caparisoned, carrying the Duke and Duchess and party; General Gillespie and staff, the Resident of Jeypore and staff, and the Maharajah's troops closed the procession. After returning to the Residency, the Maharajah paid a ceremonial visit. The dinner was a private one. On the morning of the 11th the Duke and Duchess went to visit the old city after breakfast, and did the shooting ground in the vicinity.

A CORRESPONDENT at Makhalpore in the Hooghly District writes to say that Mr. B. De, Joint-Magistrate of Hooghly, held a sort of open air meeting in a mango garden near Daudpur out-post at which upwards of 600 persons were present. He there explained to the assembled crowd what local self-government meant and what benefits it will confer upon the people when it is introduced. The people seemed to be much gratified at the kind condescension of such a high official as a Joint-Magistrate in mixing with them and taking the trouble to explain to them the policy of Government in such an important matter.

THURSDAY, 27TH MARCH.

REFERRING to our remarks on the minute of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court on the Court Fees Bill, a correspondent observes:

As regards the surplus arising from the fees paid by suitors, a question occurs—is it legal to levy such a heavy duty from the suitors. From a passage occuring in Mr. Markby's work on Jurisprudence, wherein he says that declaratory suits are not generally entertained because part of the expenses of Civil Courts is borne by the State, and if declaratory suits without a prayer for consequential relief be allowed to any great extent these increase of suits in consequence would go to raise the expenditure of the State, it is clear that the expenses of the Civil Courts are partly borne by the litigants and partly by the State, at least this is the practice of all civilized Governments, and the expenses of the Criminal Courts are wholly borne by the Government. From the figures quoted in the minute it is evident that the civil suitors here not only pay for the protection of their own interests but also for those of the public at large, for Civil and Criminal Courts and also for other expenses."

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Habigunge in Sylhet that the Chief Commissioner of Assam attended a sitting of the Local Board and read the members a sharp lesson on the necessity of strictly adhering to Budget and refraining from the practice of transferring items from one head to another except under special circumstances. The abuse of such power has obliged him to withdraw it from the Board, henceforward every transfer must be sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. Our correspondent says that the reprimand is rather a little too premature on an infant Board.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Sibsagore:

Sibsagore, 5th March, 1884.

The Sibsagar Municipal election came off on 22nd March. The great enthusiasm evinced by the voters and the hot contest with which the elections were carried on shows that the elective system is highly appreciated and that the people are fully well alive to their interests. The absent voters were principally the inhabitants of the wards proposed to be excluded from the Municipality and the votes of some persons living in joint family were rejected on technical grounds. The Europeans unbacked by any national prejudice have liberally returned a Hindu gentleman as their representative. The election being carried under class system the following members were returned viz Babu Akshai Coomar Ghose B. L. by Europeans, Babus Gunga Gobind Phukan, BistooChandra Ghose and Permanand Datta by Hindus, Moonshis Rajonalli and Poshnoorali by Mohomedans Babu Ramji dos Agarwala by merchants.

IT IS RUMOURED that Mr. A. W. Garrett of the Education Service proposes to retire on pension from April next.

A CORRESPONDENT referring to the change of season contemplated for the future examinations in the Calcutta University strongly objects to the examinations being held in April or May on account of the burning heat of the weather at that time. He would have March for the month of the Examinations.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Sreekrishenpore in the Burdwan District says:

The highways in the Burdwan district have for the most part become very insecure. Some passengers travelling in carts were attacked by highway-men only very lately and were robbed of all they had with them at Memari. We have heard of another case in which a woman with a baby in arms was murdered by highway-men at a place near Debipur. It was only the accidental presence of another traveller, who was strong enough to fight the robbers, which saved the child. On his way to a neighbouring village a respectable physician noticed marks of blood at a place where he had on another previous occasion observed similar marks. He has brought the circumstance to the knowledge of the Police and asked them to make a local investigation. Acts of theft and robbery seem to have increased, which people ascribe to the indulgence of drunkenness among the lower orders owing to the outstill system. Wild boars now haunt the villages, one of these animals fell upon persons on the 24th instant whom it scratched and gored, some rather seriously. Two persons were similarly injured only the other day one at Rajarampore and the other at Dhapdhara. A large tiger lately visited this part of the district only this morning (25th inst.) and was killed by Babu Promothanath Roy nephew of Babu Chukunlal Roy, of Chuckdighee. Now that the rains are approaching will not the Collector of our District do something to protect the exposed tracts on the Damudar?

FRIDAY, 28TH MARCH.

THE PIONEER'S Calcutta Correspondent says that the new Chief Justice of the North West High Court is spoken of with the highest respect and esteem by the members of the Calcutta Bar, who have known him at home. He is said to be an excellent lawyer and a courteous gentleman.

MR. G. M. GOODRICKE is appointed to be a Deputy Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue in the District of Calcutta, in so much of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs as is under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Commissioner of Police and within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah, and also Collector of Stamp Revenue and of the License Tax in Calcutta. What is the meaning of this notification? Had not Mr. Goodricke the necessary power before?

WE HEARTILY welcome back Mr. Tawney, Principal, Presidency College. He has we understand resumed the duties of Registrar of the Calcutta University, but his appointment will not bar the opening of the question to appoint a whole-time officer as Registrar of the University.

THE SANSKRIT TITLES EXAMINATION for this year will take place on the 6th December next.

A GENIUS has passed away from Poona! A local correspondent of a contemporary says:

After an able, useful, and peculiarly instructive public career, extending over thirty years, Rao Bahadur Keru Laxman Chhatre breathed his last this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 P. M. The news spread fast, and before four, hundreds of people gathered at the house of the Professor. All the public offices and institutions, as also part of the Native bazzars, were closed. Followed by about thousand gentlemen of the city, the bier was carried to the burning ground, where an unusually large number of his students had already gathered for the occasion. Before the sorrowful pile was lit up, Mr. Kunte delivered a short speech, and the crowd began to disperse. By this time the attendance had increased so much, that for full two hours the ground was not cleared. The scientific world has sustained an irreparable loss, and the Native community will, it is said, hardly see his like again. Young and old, rich and poor, the literate and the illiterate, all loved him heartily, and each had something to learn from him. His services in the Educational Department have been invaluable. Professor Chhatre rose from an assistant master, earning Rs. 5, to a principalship drawing 300 times five. He commanded such high respect from his equals that most of the professors of the Deccan College, including his successors to the Mathematical chair, came to the river side to see his last. He was in his 61st year.

Peace be to his ashes!

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* has the following:

"The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 14th inst., and arrives at Simla on the 22nd; other members of the Government will leave for the Hills about the same time. Two important matters remain to be accomplished before Lord Ripon's departure namely, the publication of the Budget, which will probably take place about the 14th, and the presentation by the select committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill of the report and revised Bill. No date is yet announced for that presentation, and it will be a difficult matter for the committee to have their work ready in time, although it is now, and has been for some time holding three sittings weekly. These long and frequent sittings are excessively inconvenient for non-official members, most of whom can ill afford to spare the time from their professional vocations, and are consequently often obliged to absent themselves. They have protested more than once, but the answer of the Government is that political exigencies require the task to be completed without delay. As it is now admitted that the Bill can not possibly be passed before next winter, it would have been more honest and truthful to have said that the increasing heat of the weather makes the Government anxious to get away to Simla as soon as possible. There is no reason, save the discomfort of the Calcutta climate, why Lord Ripon and the Council should not remain here a month or two longer, so as to allow the committee to finish their work at leisure, and with the full benefit of the assistance of independent members.

One non-official member could hardly attend eight out of some thirty-five sittings of the Select Committee.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL draws attention to the following extract from the address of the inhabitants of Cuddapah to Lord Ripon whilst at Madras:

"Sixthly.—The report of the Education Commission has spread dismay throughout the land about the future policy of Government in the matter of State education. The repeated assurances of the President of the Commission about State aided education, had allayed suspicion, till its report appeared before the public, but the suggestions in the report regarding higher education coupled with the recent action of the Madras Government in transferring on a sudden all middle schools to Local Fund Boards and Municipalities, and in abolishing those schools when such bodies were not prepared to take them up, has spread a panic throughout the country. We most humbly and respectfully submit to Your Lordship that the time is not ripe for such a procedure, and pray for the continuance of the Department on its present footing till the arrival of such a time."

Educational taxation is sure to follow the Education Commission, though that object has been cleverly put on the back-ground of the report.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION has received the following telegram from Mr. Roper Lethbridge, London:

Dalrymple in Commons will move for return of Bengal Tenancy Bill, as amended in Select Committee.

We hope the report of the Committee and the dissents will be called for in the House of Commons.

THE STATESMAN'S Madras Correspondent has the following:

I see that Mr. Justin McCarthy wishes the Under-Secretary of State for India to enquire into the truth of the statement that Mr. Grant Duff has called on the Advocate-General to give his opinion as to the advisability of prosecuting for sedition the native members of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, for discussing politics within the precincts of the club. It may interest your readers to know it is substantially true that some such opinion was required of Mr. O'Sullivan, and that the advice, rendered into plain English, was that Mr. Duff should not make a fool of himself.

This was our information on the subject.

SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows;

The *Pioneer* it seems has found a bird remarkably of the same feather in Sir Lepel Griffin. And three columns are filled up with extracts from the favorite's writings. I call the two following sentences and invite attention to the contradiction involved therein.

"Slavery" says Sir Griffin "is an accursed thing but it to rather as degrading the higher race of slaveholders than as brutalising the slaves that it must be condemned." "There is," continued the reviewer in the same breath, and obviously unconscious of the logical bearings of what he says, "there is no more natural equality among races than individuals, and *imperial peoples have to use up some of the weaker and poorer peoples in their political manufactories.*"

Use up indeed! but what becomes of the moral effect upon the slaveholding imperialists? Sir Lepel has been in India, but neither he nor his confreres of the *Pioneer* tribe will have the patience to observe that in order to maintain the normal relations between groups of unequal peoples it is necessary to do two things; 1st. Never to make inequality a question of race or hereditary disability. 2nd. To recognise a capacity for equality in individuals from each group. Since there is no equality between individuals—each man must be allowed to find his own level according to merit and the groups may be let alone. This condition if violated will eventually bring down the higher groups into lower level. India despite her present situation in political manufactory is teaching this to her own caste-ridden people. But the craving of caste-superiority is characteristic of the *Pioneer* and Sir Lepel Griffin's class. The inequality is only in merit and social functions; the test of heridity is insufficient and immoral.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in publishing the following letter:

Capt D. W. K. Barr, Political Agent of Bhoghailkhund and Superintendent of Rewah State, issued the other day a circular to the effect that, on and from the 14th March 1884 Urdu should no longer be the language of the Court and Vernacular offices in the state and that Hindi should take its place. Till the termination of the late Maharaja Raghu Raj Sing's existence Hindi was the Court language here but gradually it went off the stage, chiefly, as it is generally said, by the Dewans pointing the finger of scorn at it.

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The people of the State are highly gratified at the re-introduction of their own language. They say that Urdu was a source of much trouble and inconvenience to them. The political also very rightly gave in his circular reasons for his preferring Hindi to Urdu. It is fervently hoped that other should follow in the wake of this high minded Political.

ANNADA PROSAD ROY.

GENERAL TCHERNAYEFF, the late Governor of Turkistan, tendered a project of constructing a short and straight railway line from Mertri Kultuk on the Caspian to Ust Urt on the Aral lake. This scheme, after having been sanctioned by the Secretaries of War, Marine, Finance, &c., will be laid before a especial committee. The *Novaya Vremia* says that a complete network of cheap narrow gauge lines is planned which is to cover the tract between the two great lakes.

THERE WERE 321 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 22nd March, of which 132 were from cholera, 24 from small-pox, 56 from fevers, 9 from bowel complaints, 1 from accident, 13 from pthisis and asthma, 12 from convulsions, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 61. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 15. The average of daily mortality was 45·8. The rate of cholera mortality is increasing at a fearful rate.

IN THE SALEM COMMISSIONER'S case an application was made to the High Court to subpœna the Governor of Madras as a witness. The presiding Judge refused the application.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the sudden dath of Babu Bama Churn Banerjea M.A., B.L., of Uttarpara. He was the guiding spirit of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. His untimely death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a communication addressed by the Graduates' Association to the Senate of the Calcutta University suggesting the appointment of a whole-time officer as Registrar of the University. This is public opinion on the subject.

THE STAR THEATRE Company gave this evening a performance of the drama, called *Komole Kamini*. Our dramatic critic gives a good account of it, which we regret we cannot publish *in extenso* for want of space.

WE ARE requested to announce that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will pay a visit to Bali on Tuesday the 1st of April at 7-30 A. M., to lay the foundation-stone of the Bali Rivers Thompson School and to inaugurate the Beames Charitable Dispensary.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Revenue Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1882-83. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal No. 1, January 1884. 3. Report of the Shibpore Higher Class English School for 1883. 4. Report of the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for 1883. 5. Remarks and Extracts from Official Reports on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. By J. Dacosta. 6. Gujarat and the Gujaratis—(Second Edition) By B. M. Malabari. 7. Messrs. Dickenson and Co.'s Price List of Printing Paper, Cards, Envelopes Exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition of 1883-84. 8. Extracts from the British and Colonial Printer regarding the Mills of Messrs. Dickenson and Co. 9. The Regenerator of Aryavarta Vol. II. No 12, for March, 1884. 10. British and Colonial Printer and Advertiser Vol. X. No. 24. 11. Bharati for Choitra. Vol. VII. No. 12. 12. Catalogue of the Sabittry Library. 13. Annual Reports of ditto for 1289 and 1290 B. E. 14 *Krishi Tutwa* Vol. V. Nos. 9 to 12. 15. Upanyas Rutnabali —or the story serial Vol. I. No. 6. 16. *Pakhika Somalochuk* or the Fortnightly Review in Bengali Vol. I. No. 3. 17. *Gup and Gossip* No. 4. 18. Pickings from the Parsee Punch. 19. Bharutendoo a Hindi monthly Vol. I. No. 12.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, March 22.—The Select Committee on Indian Railways held its first sitting yesterday, the chair being taken by the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter. In reply to a deputation from the associated Chambers of Commerce, Lord Kimberley yesterday stated that he concurred in the opinions expressed by the deputation as to the advantages of railway extension and improved irrigation in India, but that, owing to the peculiar financial condition of that country, Government must act cautiously regarding expenditure on public works. His Lordship said that much depended upon the recommendation of the Select Committee. Sir Robert Peel Conservative candidate, has been Elected Member for Huntingdon defeating Mr. Vesey Liberal candidate, by a large majority.

23.—Mr. Gladstone is slowly recovering his health.

25.—According to intelligence received from Central Asia, General Komaroff intended to occupy Merv on February 27th, and establish a Russian administration there. On the resumption of the debate on the second reading on the Franchise Bill in the House of Commons yesterday, Lord J. Manners proposed his amendment, that the House decline to proceed further with the measure, until it has before it the entire scheme of reforms contemplated by Government. The debate was adjourned, and the division will take place next week.

26.—Sir James Caird gave evidence, yesterday, before the Select Committee on Indian Railways. He recommended that the Indian Government should construct railways at the rate of ten millions sterling annually for the next five years, and that the lines which would pass through the densest-populated parts should be taken in hand first. Lord Edmund Fitzmanrice, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the object of the movements of General Graham's force was to disperse the rebels and to reopen the road to Berber by means of the friendly tribes.

Cairo, March 26.—General Graham and his entire force started to Tamanib, at which place Osman Digma is reported to be encamped. Later spies report that Osman Digma has fled to the mountains.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1884.

THE NUDDEA CASE AGAIN.

IN noticing last week the extraordinary Nuddea case we said that there were some bye-plays going on, which were *sub judice* and which we will notice hereafter. The Boona woman's case against the servants of Babu Nufferchunder Pal Chowdhry, we are informed, has been dismissed by the Deputy Magistrate. So far so good. But the question is what led the woman to prefer the false charge, who could have backed her, and how was the story got up? The reader can easily understand what makes life so intolerable in the Mofussil—it is false suits of this kind. It is because Babu Nufferchunder Pal Chowdhry has a long purse, his servants have been able to hold their ground, but if he had been a man without means, his men would have been by this time rotting in jail. We give below the statement of facts which have transpired since our last, and which have been furnished by our correspondents:

The case of Raja Bunanee, a brief account of which we gave in our last has since been dismissed by Babu Tarini Kumar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, who has given a fair statement of facts, "in his well-considered judgement, which he concludes by saying that "it is very doubtful that any such occurrence as is complained of really took place." Of the two cases that arose out of Raja Bunanie's, the one against the Sudder Naib Babu Hurry Nath Chuckerbutty has not been prosecuted, the other has been dismissed. (The judgment of Babu Tarini Kumar is herewith annexed) Although the case began by accusing two Naffur Babu's menial servants, its ramifications sufficiently indicate that the whole story was concocted with the evident intention of implicating two of his principal *amlahs*. It may be here mentioned that Moonshee Abdool Kareem, a general Muktear of Mr. Savi, has admitted before Inspector Bipro Dass Mitter that he had received instructions from and had been engaged for the prosecution by Mr. Savi and his servants.

After the appeal preferred by Hurry Nath Chuckerbutty and others against the order of the District Magistrate of Nuddea, appointing them special constables under Sections 17 of Act V of 1861 B. C. had been decided by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division petitioners Hurry Nath Chuckerbutty and Mohesh Cundra Moitra two of Naffur Babu's principal Naibs were exempted by the Magistrate of Nuddea from acting as special constables provided they did not go to their master's newly acquired properties, and they were distinctly given to understand that if they again went to Mohesgunge they would be enrolled as special constables. This order has had the effect of making Naffur Babu's servants especially those who are of respectable origin believe that they would if they served under him at Mohesgunge be made special constables, and this general belief has disswaded many from entering into his service. Naffur Babu by more petitions than one brought to the notice of the Magistrate that in consequence of the aforesaid order his business was about to come to a stand-still, but the Magistrate has not as yet taken any steps to remedy the evil.

On the 18th instant a petition was filed on Naffur Babu's behalf stating that the ryots being instigated by Mr. Savi had cut and taken away numerous *Babul* trees which grow on his khas khamarland and were still doing the same. It was also alleged that ryots had done damage to his indigo by grazing cattle in his indigo fields and inquiry was prayed for. The Magistrate deputed Babu Bipro Dass Mitter to enquire into the matters. Babus Tarapadu Banerji and Aukhoy Kumar Mukerji, pleaders of the Judge's Court, Krishnaghur were on the spot to watch his proceedings while on the *mat*. The Inspector found some 60 heads of cattle grazing in Nuffur Babu's indigo fields and ordered the Babu's men to take the cattle to the pound. The Inspector also found a large number of stumps of *babul* trees, recently cut and taken away, and saw *babul* timber in and about the houses of many of the

ryots of several villages. It is to be noted that not a single ryot could depose to any act of oppression on the part of the Naffur Babu's people. On the other hand some very respectable gentlemen have already deposed before the Inspector that Mr. Savi and his underlings had been trying to sow seeds of discontent among Naffur Babu's ryots. The Inspector is still going on with his investigation.

On Sunday the 23rd instant Magistrate and Mr. Ramsay, the District Superintendant of Police, himself came to Mohesgunge, Panchelli and other villages appertaining to the newly acquired zamindary, while the District Superintendent was in the interior some servants of Mr. Savi tried to take away certain articles from the Panchelli Factory house, possession had been delivered to Naffar Babu on the 3rd February last. The people of the Babu objected to it and actually unloaded the carts and put these things back into the house. The District Superintendent interfered and ordered Mr. Savi's coolies to take the things away. Babu Tarapada Banerji having interfered saying that the things might not belong to Mr. Savi and on his having asked for a letter from Mr. Savi, the District Superintendent assured him that there was no reason to complain inasmuch as he himself was a witness to the taking.

Mr. Savi, who persists in staying in the Factory house at Mohesgunge, notwithstanding repeated notices to quit, has already removed about six cart-loads of flower plants Crotons &c. which were growing in the gardens of the said Factory and which we have every reason to believe belonged to the proprietors of it.

Mr. Savi, in answer to the notices which were served by Naffur Babu's solicitor Mr. N. C Bose, promised to vacate the house on or about the 20th instant, but without doing so, he has asked for a further period of six weeks to quit. He seems to be determined not to leave the place at least until the next manufacturing season unless compelled.

The above facts speak for themselves. It will be seen that one by one the district officers are coming into prominence. First it was the District Magistrate—now it is the District Superintendent of Police.

We now come to the special constables' case. After noticing the arguments of Mr. M. Ghose on behalf of the objectors the Magistrate remarks

All the above arguments seem to me to suppose that it is necessary for the District Superintendent to prove that special constables should be appointed, whereas as I read the Law, it is for the Magistrate of the District to discover grounds for refusing sanction, and it was on the latter ground that I called on the parties to show cause, though there is no distinct provision of the law for such a course.

Section XVII of Act V of 1861, to which the Magistrate refers runs thus:

XVII. When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly, or riot, or disturbance of the peace has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended, and that the Police Force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants, and the security of property in the place where such unlawful assembly, or riot, or disturbance of the peace has occurred, or is apprehended, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer, not below the rank of Inspector, to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the residents of the neighbourhood as such Police Officer may require to act as special Police Officers for such times and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate to whom such application is made shall, unless he see cause to the contrary, comply with the application.

Now, it is admitted that there has been no overt act of oppression or violence committed by the new purchaser of the estate or his servants. The Magistrate assigns the following reasons for the sanction he has accorded:

As regards my sanction thereto, when I consider the reputation borne by Babu Nuffur Chunder Pal Chowdry and more specially his Naib Hari Nath Chuckerbutty, the fact that 477 ryots came in a body to my compound and then and there wrote out the petition, filed the alleged oppressive acts and rumours and threats of further such acts, which the petition sets forth, the report of the Inspector of the Police, to whom that petition was made over for enquiry, the fact that two cases rightly or wrongly have since been instituted against the zemindar's people, that whenever so large a number of ryots are combined together however peaceably inclined at first there must always be some fear of their resorting to violence. When, moreover, I consider that before it was ever considered advisable to put in their application, it was deemed necessary to tell off a special force from the District Staff in order to watch the proceedings of both parties and to prevent

if necessary any breach of the peace, and when as evidenced by correspondence now going on, between the District Superintendent and myself and the higher authorities, as regards the insufficiency of the police force in the District I consider that time already too small for the ordinary requirements of the District I cannot say, notwithstanding all that Mr. Monomohun has urged that I fail to see cause to the contrary.

Now, what does all this amount to? There are "rumours" and "threats" of oppression, and upon these "rumours" and "threats" is based the application of the District Superintendent of Police for the appointment of five amlas of the zemindar as special constables in order to strengthen the general Police force for the District. The Law says distinctly that special constables are to be appointed, when the Police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants, and the security of property in the place where such unlawful assembly, or riot, or disturbance of the peace has occurred, or is apprehended. Mr. Ghose justly contended that the conditions implied in the law ought to be proved before the Magistrate before sanction could be given, but Mr. Tayler holds that no proof is necessary. He is to discover from the bowels of his own consciousness whether the amlah of the zemindar should be impressed into the Police force or not. Now, if we understand the language of the law at all, we cannot for a moment allow that the Legislature had intended that the law should be applied in a case of this kind. Here the planter friend of the Magistrate was defying law by denying the zemindar possession, whereas the model Police Superintendent applies for the appointment of the zemindar's amla as special constables, and the pliant Magistrate grants the sanction. The law requires the appointment of the residents of the village as special constables, but it is admitted that some of the *amlah* are *temporary residents*, and yet they are all included. But the even-handed justice of the District Superintendent of Police is patent in the fact that he did not name the ryots or Mr. Savi himself as special constable. The Magistrate makes the following apology for the District Superintendent:

The law exempts no one from the operation of this Section. And whereas in the present case, the duties which the parties will have to perform is merely to keep the Police informed of what is going on and the very best persons to give such information are the persons named on one side and the leading ryots with respect to whom *a separate application will hereafter be filed.*

The fourth argument is virtually a charge against an officer of Government which I consider it would have been better not to have been preferred without due enquiry. Orders have some days ago been given to select certain leading men among the ryots and it is only due to the absence of the District Superintendent and the difficulty of making a due selection that their names have not been already sent in and I have reason to believe that the objects assigned have no foundation in fact; but on the contrary in my presence the District Superintendent advised Mr. Savi to leave the factory as soon as possible.

The Italics are ours. The District Superintendent of Police has advised Mr. Savi to quit the factory, and yet Mr. Savi holds on! No steps have been taken to enlist Mr. Savi or his ryots, as special constables, while an unseemly zeal is evinced to bring the Police rules to bear on the zemindar's amlah, though some of them were residents Strange to say that all this did not strike the Magistrate. He did not also recollect that it was he who had asked the purchaser not to buy the estate for the sake of his planting friend, and that he was not therefore in a frame of mind to sit in judgment upon the former in any matter connected with the same property.

The aggrieved made an appeal to the Presidency Commissioner against the Magistrate's order. We give below the Commissioner's order:

This is an application objecting to an order of the Magistrate of Nuddea enrolling the petitioners as special constables on an application made by the District Superintendent of Police under Section 17 Act V (B. C.) of 1861 for the purpose of preserving the peace. It appears that Nuffer Chunder Pal, a zemindar of Nuddea, has purchased the Mohesgunge factory and is about to take possession or rather has just been put in possession. From the District Superintendent's letter to the Magistrate it appears he is apprehensive that the ryots will have recourse to violence and, I presume, resist. On the one side it is held that this is due to the influence of the former owner over whose hand the property has been purchased. On the other it is said that it is due to the genuine fear of the ryots consequent on the purchaser's reputation as being an oppressive landlord. Whatever his reputation may be a purchaser is entitled peaceably to obtain and hold possession of his property. Consequently the Magistrate should warn the ryots that if they resort to violence to resist lawful action they will be liable for their conduct to any penalties the law may provide.

The appellants are all servants of the purchaser. The last three were all servants of the former owner and it is admitted reside at Mohesgunge. The first two it is alleged do not reside there. They went to take possession and in consequence of their being thus there as temporary residents the Magistrate has enrolled them. They object to enrolment on the ground that they are not residents, but temporary residence is I think sufficient for the purposes of the section. The Magistrate says, "as soon however as either of these two men can certify that their duties at Mohesgunge are over and they desire to leave the place in consequence I shall be prepared to direct their discharge." It appears to me that if the men desire to be discharged and leave Mohesgunge or if as I am told they have left and do not intend to return to the neighbourhood they should apply to the Magistrate. I do not think that the circumstances are such that I can say that there is not danger of breach of the peace or that the Migistrate is not justified in taking precautions. He will of course see that they are not continued longer than is needed and he should endeavour as far as he can to induce both parties to accept amicably the relations which the new purchase creates between them.

(Sd.) A. SMITH,
Officiating Commissioner.

The Commissioner has apparently grasped the real points in the case. He tells the Magistrate that "a purchaser is entitled peaceably to obtain and hold possession of his property," and directs him to "warn the ryots that if they resort to violence to resist lawful action, they will be liable for their conduct to any penalties the law may provide." And yet the District Superintendent of Police recommends the appointment of the amla of the struggling purchaser only to be special constables, the Magistrate sanctions it, and the Commissioner does not interfere with the Magistrate's order. We strongly commend the merits of this case to the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter from Krishnaghur:

On the 12th instant order was made by the Magistrate of Nuddea upon some ryots and two of Mr. Savi's servants to appear in his court and take their certificates of appointment as special constables. The ryots objected to the proceeding, but Mr. Savi's servants did not think it worth their while to do so. The Magistrate thought it fit, for reasons best known to himself, to sanction the appointment of the ryots but not that of Mr. Savi's servants.

Reader—behold and admire!

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

TAKING advantage of England's difficulty in Egypt, Russia has annexed Merv. The absorption of Merv into the Muscovite Empire is an event which cannot be passed over in silence. It is noteworthy that the Russian occupation of Khiva occurred during Mr. Gladstone's first administration, notwithstanding Lord Granville's assurances to Parliament that nothing of the sort would be permitted; and now Merv has been absorbed during Mr. Gladstone's second administration when Lord Granville is once more Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. We see that the Merv Turkomans surrendered to General Komaroff, Governor of Transcaspian on 1st February last. From a telegram sent by the General to the Czar it appears that on that day in Askabad the Khans of four tribes of Merv Turcomans and twenty-four chosen delegates, one for every 2,000 Kibit Kasortents accepted unconditional allegiance to the Czar, confirming by solemn oath for themselves and the whole people of Merv. We are told that the Khans and delegates came to this decision from the conviction that they cannot govern themselves and that only the strong Government of the Czar can introduce and secure order and prosperity among them. Thus Russia has taken another step in her progress in Central Asia at a moment when England has her hands full. Rumours are current that for years past there has existed a sort of understanding between the Russian and British Governments that the latter would not regard the occupation of Merv by the former as a menace. It is said that the subject was discussed during Lord Beaconsfield's administration between Lord Derby when Foreign Secretary and Prince Gortschakoff, as a step which might be necessary for Russia to take. We do not know what truth there is in these rumours; but it is generally admitted that the British Government has never entertained the idea that a Russian occupation of Merv should be resisted. Lord Beaconfield's Government proposed to hand over Herat to Persia, and if this proposal had been carried out, Russia would have advanced upon Merv and incorporated it with her dominions much earlier than she has done. The Russophobists who suffer from a disease which the Duke of Argyll aptly called "Nervousness" would no doubt be alarmed at the absorption of Merv into the Russian Empire. But we do not attach much weight to their alarms. India has nothing to fear from an event the occurrence of which has for some years past been regarded only as a question of time. There can be no manner of doubt that Muscovite rule will confer great benefits upon the Merv Turkomans. Iskandar Khan says that if Merv passes into the hands of Russia, it will regain its former splendour.

It is interesting to note in what light England's policy in allowing Russia to annex Merv is regarded in Central Asia. A Russian statesman of the highest eminence, in reply to some queries concerning the Russian occupation of Merv, observed: "The policy of England is incomprehensible to us. In 1857, she forced Persia to abandon Herat which had been connected with us for three centuries—that is to say that at that time she punished even the attempt to approach India, whereas now she permits Russia to occupy Merv which constitutes the last step but one towards the attainment of that end for which she has been preparing for half a century, and which she could only attain by England's weakness. I have myself observed the marks of the Russian advance in Central Asia, and seen how the road-makers and railway engineers followed close on the rear of every advancing military column just as now the Turkomans are amazed to see their country totally disappear and another country of foreign shape spring up on the same ground. Persian merchants returning from Central Asia tell me that they scarcely recognise Bokhara and Southern Afghanistan, which they were accustomed to visit every five years, so great are the changes since their last visit; Russian villages and military posts having sprung up in all directions." The policy of England in permitting Russia to occupy Merv, is surely incomprehensible to the Asiatic mind. It is useless to conceal the fact that the Oriental looks upon it as a sign of weakness. Merv is generally regarded as the key to Herat. The distance between the two places is only 240 miles. The Russians say that the road between these places lies over an impracticable range of mountains; but Sir Charles Macgregor, Quarter-Master General in India, who had been to the Herat Valley, declares that he would undertake to drive a mail coach from Merv to Herat by one of the roads, a considerable part of which he has himself followed.

If the Muscovite quietly holds Merv, his occupation of it will not matter much. But it is believed in many quarters that now that he is at Merv, nothing can prevent his taking Herat. We must not forget what Lessar, the enterprising Russian Engineer has pointed out, namely, that the construction of a railway from Merv to Herat would be a work of the easiest description. Again, the Murgale river runs from Afghanistan to Merv and the banks of the Murgale are fertile. There is reason to believe that when Russia is firmly es-

tablished at Merv, she will carry on intrigues in Afghanistan. The Russian statesman from whom we have quoted above says :—" She (Russia) will continue to pose as the dearest friend of Afghanistan, whose commerce she is most anxious to protect and for whose benefit she constantly watches and defeats English intrigues. Every body in Afghanistan knows what is coming, and when you hear that fresh differences have broken out between that country and India, you may feel sure that Afghans are being used as an advance guard, and all the available horsemen of Central Asia will follow at their heels to seize on the promised Land, Russia, probably, not even then relinquishing her attitude of peace and good fellowship; but all the while she may arrange the whole campaign and guide the attack from Merv, transformed into a place of arms. Thus, if England at any time endeavours to thwart Russian plans in Europe, an Afghan rising will remind her of her weak point." Though we do not go entirely with the Russian statesman whose views have been just quoted, we must say there is no hope that Russia will bold Merv quietly. She will avail herself of the earliest opportunity to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. This, to our thinking, constitutes the danger of the situation, and not the mere presence of the Muscovite at Merv. English public opinion is certainly right in not regarding the Russian breach of faith in the case of Merv as a *causs belli*; but the time has come when England should no longer remain indifferent to the Muscovite's advancing in Central Assia. Experience has shown that despatches and protests have very little effect upon Russia ; and we must not forget that the Muscovite is merely doing in Central Asia what John Bull has done in India. He has on several occasions pledged his word of honor that he will not interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan ; but we know well how his promises have been kept. Russia's next step in Central Asia would, in all probability, be to cut off Herat from Afghan Turkestan and annex it to her dominions. We have always held that England should give Russia distinctiy to understand that her interference with the affairs of Afghanistan in any way would be regarded as a *causus belli*. Now that Russia has obtained Merv, no time ought to be lost in taking this step.

THE BUDGET.

WE propose to notice *seriatim* the different heads of the Budget for 1884-85. In the present article we will notice opium. We observe that thanks are due to Mr. Rivett-Carnac for a good stroke of business done by the substitution of Malwa for Bengal opium for home consumption. Sir Auckland Colvin says: " The Government is indebted to Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, Opium Agent at Benares, for strengthening its opium revenue during the year 1883, and, in a lesser degree, in the previous year, by the manufacture and preparation of Malwa opium into a form suited for local consumption. Mr. Carnac, by his successful experiments in this direction—experiments which deserve the cordial recognition of the Government of India—set free in 1882 1,372, and in 1883, 3,000 chests of provision opium, (or opium that is available for export), at a profit to Government in the former year of ₹1,94,845, and in the latter, of ₹7,56,347. Arrangements of a similar nature have been made during the ensuing year, which may be expected to yield a corresponding profit. It is calculated that so long as the cost of the Malwa drug at 90° consistence, does not exceed ₹413 per maund, and the selling price of provision opium is not less than ₹1,202 for Patna, and ₹1,142 for Benares opium, the scheme for substituting Malwa for Bengal opium for manufacture into excise opium is, financially speaking, likely to prove successful. The Malwa opium was first tried in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces, In both of which it met with some opposition, but later reports are favourable, the North-Western Provinces Excise Commissioner reporting that " the taste of the people is no doubt becoming reconciled to the new drug." The Excise Commissioner, Central Provinces, writes—

"I reported that complaints had been received from some districts in regard to the quality of the new opium, and also in regard to the weight of the cakes. I then stated that the complaints as to its quality appeared to be exaggerated, and it would seem from further information since received from district officers, that this was the case. The new Malwa opium contains more oil than the Bengal opium formerly supplied. It also differs from it in flavour, and when the former was recently substituted for the latter in the North-Western Provinces, complaints (I am informed by the Commissioner of Excise) were loud, but the people there are becoming accustomed to the taste of the new drug, and complaints have apparently ceased. Here, too, the probability is that the people will soon become used to the flavour of the Malwa opium and be satisfied with it."

The experiment has been since extended to Assam and Burma, but the results have not yet been reported to the Government of India. Of course in a fisical point of view the experiment has been successful, but was the substitution made after due notification and warning to the consumers ?

As for estimated revenue from opium during the coming year Sir Auckland Colvin makes the following remarks :

Under the head *Opium* the estimate of receipts for the ensuing year is as low as £8,594,200, being a decrease of no less than £889,000 on the revised estimates of 1883-84. The net receipts of *Opium* after deducting the cost of production, are estimated at £6,241,300 against £7,619,700 in the Revised Estimates of the preceding year. It has already been explained in the previous part of this Statement, (para. 2), that the failure of the opium crop in 1883 has made it necessary to reduce the number of chests of Bengal opium to be sold during the calendar year 1884. When the Budget Statement of 1883-84 was issued, it was estimated that the crop then being gathered would not give more than 47,000 chests of provision opium; it actually gave 38,214 chests only. At the same time the reserve was estimated to stand at 13,859 chests on 31st December 1883, but the actual reserve on that date was only 11,632 chests. Notwithstanding the very large reduction in sales during the calendar year 1884, the reserve on 31st December 1884 is estimated to stand at 2,296 chests only. The present crop promises to be a good one, the latest estimates placing the probable number of chests of provision opium at about 52,000. The number of chests of provision opium sold during 1883-84, namely, 54,400, was 2,000 less than in the previous year. It has already been announced that 3,800 chests of Bengal opium will be sold every month from April to December inclusive, during the present calendar year. The number of chests to be sold in the calendar year 1885 will be announced hereafter, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Notification No. 1418, dated 16th March 1883, published at page 159 of the *Gazette of India* of 17th March 1883, Part I. The number to be sold in the year 1885 will not in any case exceed 50,000, and will probably be somewhat less; any excess of production over sales will be used to strengthen the reserve.

The average price of Bengal opium has been taken in the Budget Estimate at Rs. 1,250 per chest, which in view of the price obtained at sales during the past year, and the reduced quantity which is to be put on the market during the year 1884-85, may be looked on as moderate. The expenditure under the head of opium is considerably in excess of the previous year owing to the promise of a better crop. The figure taken is £2,352,900 as against £1,863,500 in the Revised Estimate of 1883-84, and is not only considerably larger than the 1883-84 figure of the Revised Estimates, but in excess of the actuals of many previous years. The intended purchase by Government of 4,000 maunds of Malwa opium, in continuation of the experiment spoken of in para. 35, adds about £120,000 to the Estimates; but this expenditure will be largely covered by the increased export of Bengal opium, set free by Mr. Carnac's Malwa operations.

The opium estimate, though carefully framed, may possibly be to some extent disturbed by aggravation of the disputes at present existing between the French and Chinese Governments; but affairs have not reached a point which would justify us in moulding our estimates with immediate reference to the probabilities of graver complications.

This is all that the Budget statement contains about opium. It is we confess disappointing. We expected that our Finance Minister would review the position of the opium revenue, its propects in China, and its administration. But Sir Auckland is mysteriously reticent. Surely he ought to have told the Indian public how far indegenous cultivation in China is likely to affect the Indian trade, and whether the Indian administrative system has impaired the revenue. There are we believe two reports before the Government, one about the shortness of crops and the other about the administration of the department, and surely Sir Auckland could have given us some insight into the views of Government on these important subjects. The future of the Indian revenue depends upon opium, and it is the duty of the Government to keep the public well informed of its position and prospects. The reticence of Sir Auckland Colvin on this vitally important subject is much to be regretted.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

IN a paper recently read before the East India Association by Mr. Edmund Kimber, he discusses the railway policy of the Government of India. Every body knows that in this as in other matters there is no continuity in the policy of the Indian Government. First, we hail Lord Dalhousie's policy to promote railways in India constructed through the agency of guaranteed companies. This policy was vigorously prosecuted for many years, and then abandoned. Lord Lawrence, acting under the advice of Sir John Strachey, and his brother General Richard Strachey objected to the system of guarantee and resolved to build railways with borrowed money through State agency. The new policy received considerable development in Lord Mayo's time when the Strachey Brothers were the *defacto* rulers of the country in all matters relating to internal administration. Lord Northbrook continued the railway policy of his predecessor, though he worked it with great caution. He set his face against borrowing on a large scale for the construction of so-called productive public works, which in many cases prove unproductive. In Lord Lytton's time Sir John Strachey who became for the second time the virtual ruler of the country, would have carried out his favourite policy with characteristic vigour had not war and famine embarrassed the finances of the Empire. With the advent of Lord Ripon the railway policy of the Government of India underwent a further change. A new public works policy—encouraging the private capitalists to build the additional lines which India needs—was announced in Sir Evelyn Baring's first Financial Statement. We gave our support to the new policy and held that it deserved a full and fair trial. But at the same time we said in plain and emphatic terms that it would not prove a success. Events have shown that we were no false prophets. Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy indeed collapsed much sooner than we had expected, and the late Finance Minister, with the admirable frankness which characterised his public utterances, recognised this. In his last financial statement he said :—" We have now had two years' experience of the private enterprise policy. During that time a certain number of facts have been accumulated which we think are sufficient to enable us to lay down a definite policy, at all events for the immediate future, say for five years. We have therefore, very recently addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject, but-I am not as yet in a position to state what the final decision of the Government will be." We do not know what scheme for railway extension was submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The recently published Financial statement contains the following remarks upon the subject :

" The Government of India submitted in January 1883 its views on the extension of the railway system of India and proposed for adoption a scheme of works and expenditure calculated to give a great impulse, whether by state or private enterprise to the construction of railways during the next five years. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to examine into the subject has led temporarily to the scheme being put aside ; but the Government has lost no opportunity of urging its views on the Secretary of State, and insisting on the great importance which it attaches to a vigorous and comprehensive treatment of the question."

Though the late and the present Finance Ministers tell us that a certain policy has been recommended to the Secretary of State, we are left entirely in the dark as to what the recommendations are. We fully agree with Mr. Kimber in thinking that secrecy in a great question like this cannot be too

strongly deprecated. Though the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways has led temporarily to the scheme of the Government of India being put aside, the recommendations made by Lord Ripon and his colleagues ought to be published with a view to elicit an expression of public opinion upon them.

We go entirely with Mr. Kimber in thinking that the Government of India ought to have a definite railway policy; but we do not agree with him in what he says about promoting rapid railway construction with borrowed money. His views upon this subject coincide very much with those of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as expressed in the Memorial recently submitted to the Government of India. Mr. Kimber observes:—"With consols at 101 and money plentiful and cheap, the British public are anxiously looking out for sound investments, and it is of the utmost consequence to India that the present time should be taken advantage of so as to secure for the Indian people the speedy construction of railways which this state of things would promote." Well, the advocates of railway extension are laying great stress on the fact that Indian railways are paying concerns as a reason for the State committing itself further to their construction. Again, the British capitalists are anxiously looking out for sound investments. If so, why have not British investors yet shown a disposition to put their money on Indian railways, without a Government guarantee? The Chambers of Commerce both here and in England are repeatedly assuringthe Government that Indian railways are profitable undertakings. Why do they not, then induce British capitalists to invest their money in these works? Mr. Kimber, like all other advocates of railway extension in India, is significantly silent upon this most important point. He strongly condemns the Public Works Department for not pushing on with railway construction. He thinks that something like 13 millions sterling ought to be expended on railways every year. He says:—"The British public are ready to invest £50,000,000 a year, if they had a chance; but this is denied them. Routine and red-tape are at the bottom of it. This money would enrich the Indian peasant and give food to the European. It would open up the country and civilize the inhabitants. The carrying trade would be prosperous, and freights from east to west would be plentiful. Money which is glut at home, would fructify abroad, and the securities for peace all over the world would be enlarged. Who prevents the British capitalists from investing annually 50 millions sterling in Indian railways? If they do not insist upon a Government guarantee, nothing would stand in the way of putting their money in Indian railways. When money is cheap andplentiful and Indian railways are safe and profitable investments according to the Chambers of Commerce both here and in England, private enterprise ought to do without the State crutch upon which it has hitherto been leaning. But the simple truth is that Indian railways are not the sound investments for which the British public are looking out, and they will not therefore risk their money in them without a Government guarantee. Mr. Kimber states that a full guarantee of 5 per cent, as of old, upon the whole of the capital is unnecessary and extravagant. But at the same time he plainly points out that nothing would induce capitalists to build railways in India without a guarantee altogether. The significance of this admission cannot be overestimated. The experience gained from the working of Sir Evelyn Baring's private enterprise policy has proved to demonstration that the British capitalists will not invest a farthing in Indian railways without a Government guarantee. They would not surely have insisted upon it if the prospect of the investment had been so fair and its success so certain as it is represented to be. The so-called remunerative character of Indian Railway investments has failed to attract private enterprise. It is absurd to suppose that private enterprise will be attracted to undertakings which up to 31st March 1883, inflicted a loss of 30½ crores of rupees upon the Indian tax-payer. When the remunerative character of Indian railways is proved to demonstration, it will not be necessary to offer special inducements to private enterprise.

WANTED—A SPECIAL DETECTIVE POLICE FOR INDIA.

IT IS notorious that the Indian Police, as at present organised, is singularly deficient in detective ability. The present constabulary are useful for any semi-military duty, as guarding treasure, jails, or large assemblies at fairs and so forth; but when we come to detection, we find that they are almost useless. Those who have any knowledge of the actual state of things existing in the country are aware that all the real detection is done by the sufferers in nearly every case, and the Indian Policeman, speaking generally, only follows a clue which the sufferer has obtained. The first thing to which the Indian Policeman addresses himself when the occurrence of a crime is brought to notice, is to make out that the report is a false one, and that no crime has been committed. If the evidence is too strong to admit of this being done with impunity, the policeman's next business is to extort confession, if possibly from suspected characters. It has long been evident that the resources of the criminal classes have so far outstripped those of the Police, on their present footing, that the latter are quite helpless in dealing with the power and combination of the former. If we consider the facilities for organisation, combined action, and rapidity of movement which advancing civilisation has given to the predatory classes, we shall find no difficulty in understanding why our police are so completely overmatched. The Sub Committee of the Railway Police Commission appointed in July 1881, thus write in their Report:—"From facts elicited during the enquiry the Committee having reason to believe that the Railway is largely used by the criminal classes, both as a field of operation and as offering facilities for the commission of crime and evasion of pursuit. The Sansiers, Bawariahs, and Harborohs of the Northern Districts, the Dullerahs of Rohilkhund, the Burwars of Gonda, the Awadiahs from Lucknow, the Sanoriahs from Lullutpore and the Central Provinces, the Bhomptiahs from Bombay, &c., all tribes living by crime, and travelling to the farthest parts of India have been satisfactorily shown to use the railway, as also do the innumerable habitual criminals of Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Patna, &c. the Committee is therefore decidedly of opinion that the Company having in a way provided these facilities is bound to assist in meeting the extra strain thereby put on the Police." This extra strain the Police, on their present footing, have entirely failed to cope with. There is nothing like detective duty performed on the Indian railway. The Railway Police, like the ordinary District Police, possess no special detective ability. The Sub-Committee have, accordingly urged the great importance of the more general employment of detectives travelling with passenger trains.

The interests of the public imperatively demand that a special detective department should be created to meet the changed circumstances of the country, and contend with the organised depredations of professional criminals, in dealing with which the ordinary Police are utterly helpless. There ought to be no difficulty in organising a Police Detective Department for India. We know that there are men who tell us that it would not be possible to do this, simply because detective ability is not to be found amongst the Natives of India. These men would have us believe that we have no materials for organising a special Detective Agency. But their opinion is utterly incorrect. If detective ability among the Natives of India is not common, it is simply because it has hitherto been insufficiently paid and encouraged, and not because it is a rare quality among them. It may, perhaps, be said without exaggeration that the Asiatic is a born detective. He is possessed of all the special faculties which make the true detective. It is a generally accepted idea among Europeans that the Oriental is cunning, clever and intriguing. Lord Lawrence than whom no European knew the people of this country better, in his Resolution on the subject of the higher employment of Natives in the Police Department, bore emphatic testimony to the detective ability possessed by them. As a matter of fact, there is no lack of the detective element among the Natives of India. It is true that the supply of detective ability has not kept pace with the demand, but this is because the Government has hitherto done almost nothing to elicit and encourage it. If a buyer wants a good article, he must be prepared to pay for it. If Government limited the price of its remounts to Rs. 50 a piece, it could not get good animals to make troopers. The same consideration applies with equal force to the question of procuring detective ability. Whenever Government has shown a disposition to secure and encourage such ability, there has been no lack of it. It is no secret that a detective establishment has already silently sprung up in the Punjab, without perhaps the Government fully realizing the matter. For the last 18 months the Government has employed a District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, with a large staff of selected detectives consisting of Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables—all being on special allowances—for the purpose of enquiring into the depredations on Railways and elsewhere of the Sansyahs of the North-Western Provinces, one of the criminal classes mentioned in the extract from the report of the Sub-Committee of the Railway Police Commission given above. The full success of the work performed by this special staff cannot completely be ascertained till the results of the Sansyah trials are known. But the staff has so far proved its value that whereas before it began its present operations against the Sansyahs, highway robberies were of almost weekly occurrence in all the districts of the Umballah circle from Delhi to Ludhiana. This description of offence has almost entirely ceased, during the period in which this special detective staff has been engaged in the Sansyah investigations. An ounce of fact is worth tons of theory. The employment of this selected staff in the Punjab has not only conclusively proved the existence of special detective ability in the provincial Police, but it has also completely established the necessity of specially encouraging and remunerating it. Such being the case, we have no hesitation in saying that if the detective faculties to be found in the Native of India have not been developed and applied, it is the fault of the Government.

The want of a detective agency being severely felt in the altered circumstances of the country, and there being no lack of suitable materials for supplying it, the matter should receive the careful and attentive consideration of the Government of India. The organization of a special detective force ought not to be a difficult task. The existing Police of each Province in India might be called upon to provide from their resources in men and money at their disposal, an efficient establishment of special detectives. The present constabulary of the country being nearly a quarter of a century old must contain in its rank and file a certain number of officers and men who have established their reputation as detectives. The only thing is to find out and utilize the services of such men. The immediate control of the provincial detective establishment might be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police in the Province; and the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Operations who now pleasantly spends the hot season at Simla with the Government of India might be made *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Detectives for all India. An able and experienced Police officer like Mr. Lambert would make an excellent head of the Provincial Detective establishments to be created. The detective staff of every district must, however, be placed under the control of a special District Superintendent. We think that the cost of such staff need not, for the present, exceed two per cent. of the entire Police grant of the Province. The head of the Detective Police should, of course, dictate the cases to be taken up by the special Detective Police of the Province. We admit that there would of course, at first be a tendency on the part of the District Police to throw the burden of all difficult cases on the Special Detective Branch; but if the Provincial Inspectors-General of Police be worth their salt, they should be able to check this abuse. It is necessary that all Detective Police shall be allowed

the unrestricted use of Telegraph and Railway Lines under the orders of the Assistant Inspector-General and the Provincial Inspector-General of Police, and the Inspector-General of Detectives. It would be the duty of the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity Operations, in his capacity of Inspector-General of Detectives for all India, to ensure prompt and cordial co-operation among the different proposed Provincial Detective establishments of the country, and to maintain, as far as possible a uniform standard of efficiency throughout these establishments. Such a scheme as we have sketched above is, to our thinking quite feasible, and we see no reason why it should not be carried out Of course the adoption of these proposals will involve some additional expenditure; but what reform was ever effected which did not cost any money? A portion of the expenditure as remarked above should be borne by the Railway Companies who, as justly remarked by the Sub-Committee of the Railway Police Commission, having provided facilities for the Commission of offence, are bound to assist in meeting the extra strain thereby put on the Police.

THE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.

WE publish in another column a letter from Mr. A. M. Bose, regarding the recent Resolution of the Senate of the Calcutta University on the Premchand Roychand Studentship. He says that he has not written this letter "for the purpose of entering into any argument with us"—he leaves that for a different arena—yes, we will meet at Philippi. Mr. Bose, however, complains that in reporting the result of the meeting of the Senate we have omitted to refer to some of his important arguments. This is unreasonable. The gentleman should have remembered that our article was not intended to be a report of the proceedings of the meeting, but a comment on a particular topic. For a correct report a short-hand reporter should take notes, and it would be well if Mr. Bose, as a Syndic, could prevail on his colleagues to throw open the meetings to reporters, and thereby obviate all cause of complaint. We have repeatedly advocated this course, but have hitherto failed to overcome official jealosy to outside opinion and the light of public discussion. Mr. Bose next complains that we have attributed to him an amendment, which he did not move, that is to say that he "contemplated that the science student should be required to proceed to Europe." He says: "At least this is the impression which every one I have come across has derived from what you have written. And yet this is altogether beside the fact." Now, if Mr. Bose will refer to our article, he will see that we did not say that he had moved any such amendment—his amendment whatever it was not having been seconded, necessarily fell to the ground, and did not therefore deserve notice. What we wrote was this: "It was proposed by the Faculty of Arts that the scholarship should not be a reward for past work but for future exertions, that the competition should be alternately each year in literature and science, and that the science student should be compelled to proceed to England and prosecute his studies there for five years. These recommendations, it was well known, had been suggested by Mr. A. M. Bose. At the Senate meeting they were unanimously rejected." It will be seen from the above that we had referred to the recommendations of the Faculty of Arts and not to any amendment moved by Mr. Bose, adding however that the recommendations of the Faculty had been suggested by Mr. Bose. If it had been the object of Mr. Bose to traverse this statement, the proper course for him should have been to produce the *ipsissima verba* of the amendment he announced and subsequently had to drop from want of a seconder. No one except the mover wrote down the words of the amendment, and we do not care to put forth our opinion on the subject; but we find in a vernacular weekly that the words of the amendment were "that it be a condition for the tenure of the studentship that the student should satisfy conditions as to further study which may from time to time be laid down by the Syndicate, subject to the approval of the Faculty of Arts." This rider put on the original resolution of the Faculty of Arts which says," and that, in the case of studentships awarded in scientific subjects, the student should proceed to Europe to continue his studies under arrangements approved by the Syndicate," would not obviate the necessity of going to Europe, but simply lay down the conditions under which the student should remain in Europe. Put on Mr. Bonnerjee's motion the rider will have to encounter the second horn of the dilemma. We do not care to enquire how far the report of our vernacular contemporary's "respected correspondent" is correct, but the whole history of the question shows that Mr. Bose is thoroughly identified with the scheme for forcing the students to go to Europe. It was in March 1882, that the Syndicate proposed alterations in the rules regarding the award of the Studentship; it suggested periodical examinations of the students after the award, and it was then Mr. Bose opposed the motion and caused the scheme to be sent back to the Faculty of Arts. The Faculty appointed a Sub-Committee of which Mr. Bose was one, and the Sub-Committee were clearly of opinion (in which Mr. Bose heartily concurred) that the examinations by written papers would be perfectly impracticable. They said (1) "that useful treatises or text-books are written not by students but by men of mature experience who have supplemented their student work by years of independent investigation and of teaching; (2) that in any case, it would be distracting the attention of the student for study during the time when study was all important to him, in order to engage him in work of probably no permanent value; (3) that it would be a very difficult matter for the Syndicate to decide on the value of treatises so written" The Sub-Committee then devised the scheme of tour in Europe, to which Mr. Bose fully subscribed. When the Sub-Committee's report was laid before the Faculty of Arts Dr. Rajendrala Mitra carried an amendment, excluding the compulsory tour in England. A second amendment was then moved by Mr. Bose in which he exempted the literature students, but insisted on the voyage on the part of scientific students, (the exact terms of this amendment we have quoted above). Surely with these details before him and in the enacting of which he took the most prominent part, Mr. Bose should not deny that the recommendations of the Faculty did include the condition requiring the Science student to proceed to Europe, or that it was unfair towards him for any one to suggest that he was the virtual author of the scheme. It is hard to conceive why he now displays such nervousness on the subject. There were two propositions before the Senate, 1st. that the studentship shall not as heretofore be a reward for past work, but shall be an incentive to future exertions; and 2nd. that the student, who shall elect science as his subject, shall proceed to Europe and prosecute his studies there. Both the propositions were rejected by the Senate with the solitary dissentient in Mr. A. M. Bose. Mr. Bose now practically gives up the last point and sticks to the first. Referring to the latter he says: "This is a reform which, in spite of the result of Tuesday week's meeting, I venture to hope will before long be embodied in the statutes of the University; that for very shame the Senate will adopt it, yielding to the pressure of an informed public opinion, if not to the spirit of reform within itself; and that the question which has already begun to be asked of us by the press and the public as to what have been the gains to the University or to the country at large, to the cause of education or of scholarship, from the lakh and more which has been given away in Studentships will not have to be repeated with growing emphasis. It is only just to say that this view is not a monopoly of mine, but is shared by several members of the Senate to whom I would appeal to make their voices heard in the settlement of this important matter. It is a duty owing to our University whose honour and prestige in competition against the scholarship of other lands and the intellectual fruits of other Universities should be dear to all of us. And I trust, Sir, that when the matter comes up again before the Senate, we may even hope to have the benefit of your powerful advocacy, a hope in which I am encouraged by the remarkable fact that in the whole of your article, while professing to criticize so much, you do not say a word with reference to the proposal which I actually brought before the Senate." All this reads well on paper, but how will Mr. Bose reconcile this anxiety about examinations, apart from voyage to Europe, with the practical difficulty which the Sub-Committee dilated upon (quoted above) and to which he subscribed without any reservation? If the examinations are impracticable the scheme which insists upon them is unworkable. But in defending a rotten case even the best of advocates have to become forgetful and to resort to lame, irreconciliable arguments. As to the honor of our University, it can only be acquired here, and not by borrowing peacock's feathers from European Universities. Let the scheme be to extend the circle of teaching here, and not to import foreign articles. We are all glad when the natives of our country win Wranglerships at Oxford, but the credit of the success does not rest with the Calcutta University. The difficulties which environ Mr. Bose's scheme does not end with the examinations. Mr. Bonnerjee justly remarked at the Senate meeting that life was not made up of Competitive Examinations, that even the Premchand Roychand Student must live, and that if he should be tied down to a course of study for five years, he must spend the best part of his life in mere study, and will not have sufficient time for the active work of the every-day world. This is the real difficulty in the matter. The Premchand Roychand Studentship is worth we believe Rs. 8000 in five years or Rs. 133 a month. If the student be required to spend his whole time in study for the five years of his studentship, then he must give up all idea of worldly advancement during that period, and after that time it may be too late for him to begin life. Will the best and most promising of our graduates come up for the studentships under these conditions? If not, will not the money go to feed hopeless mediocrity? We are told that it is not intended to make the student pass any further examinations, that perhaps a series of lectures or papers will answer the purpose. But who are to weigh the value of the series? and will not lectures necessarily be popular or rechauffe of well-known matter, which will stand in the way of real progress? But whatever the test, and apart from all difficulties about the valuation of such papers and lectures, we believe it will be admitted that the student must stay in Calcutta to fulfil the requirements of the proposed rule. And if he be not permitted to go beyond Calcutta, he cannot engage himself in any business outside it and better his prospects in life. Suppose that he is a law graduate and wishes to join the bar at Tirhoot or Tipperah. How can he do so when he cannot leave Calcutta? Suppose that he wishes to become a Munsif or a Deputy Magistrate or a statutory Civilian. He cannot take any such appointment, because he cannot afford to leave Calcutta. Would Mr. Bose like to fetter the future of the Premchand Roychand Student in this way? Such a rule would be absolute tyranny. Surely academic reward does not mean the paralysing of the successful student for life. As the rules of the public service go, no one is eligible to service if he has passed the age of 25, but as a matter of fact the Premchand Roychand scholar is generally over 25, when he passes the examination, and if for five years more he be disqualified to engage himself in any business or service, it will be a very hard condition for him. It is said that without some such rule the studentship will degenerate into "an idle scholarship." This is a reproduction of the old argument about giving a dog a bad name, &c. and deserves no consideration at all. If our young men after eight years of school life, followed by successful passing of all the University degree tests in course of nine long years of collegiate life, and after undergoing the most difficult and searching examination for the Premchand Roychand Studentship, cannot still be trusted to have acquired a taste for learning and zeal for further study, except under the pedagogue's birch or the Syndicate's

financial shears,' they are past praying for, and the sooner we wash our hands of them the better. We repudiate, however, any such foolish idea. We hold that the average of good sense and honorable feeling in our students is not at all lower than what they are in most countries in Europe, and time and opportunities are alone wanting to put them to the foremost position. Our University has been established for only 27 years, and we want more time. This is the feeling that actuated most of the Senators the other day, and they have done well in having outvoted the unjust and impractical scheme. We do not like to touch upon the question of compelling the student to proceed to Europe, because Mr. Bose has practically abandoned it. His arguments in its favor were upset by a single sentence pronounced by a wag the other day. Our wag was coarse and biting as most wags are, and we don't like the tone of his sentence; but here it is for whatever it is worth. "Had Lord Jesus Christ lived in the year of grace 1884 he would have found more than one Judas Iscariot among his disciples: and Hinduism cannot pretend to be more fortunate."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to announce the death of the Queen's youngest son, the Duke of Albany. The following telegrams have been received on the subject :

London, March 28.—The Duke of Albany died suddenly at Cannes to-day.

29.—Further details respecting the death of the Duke of Albany state that his Royal Highness had a fall at the Nautical Club of Cannes on Thursday evening. His injuries were not considered at the time to be of a serious character, but later on, he became unconscious, and died at two o'clock on Friday morning. The cause of death is uncertain, but it is believed to have been apoplexy. His Royal Highness will probably be buried at Frogmore. The Queen is bearing her bereavement with fortitude. Addresses of condolence will be moved in both Houses of Parliament on Monday.

We take the following notice of the deceased Prince from *Men of the Time* :

Albany, Duke of, H. R. H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K. G., Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, fourth son of Queen Victoria, was born at Buckingham Palace, April 7, 1853. He matriculated at the University of Oxford in 1872, and was created a D. C. L. in 1876. Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 a year on his attaining his majority, with an addition of £10,000 a year on his marriage.—In May 1881, his Roya Highness was created a peer of the realm, with the title of Duke of Albany. His marriage with the Princess Frederica Augusta, daughter of his Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, was celebrated at Windsor Castle, April 27, 1882.

We offer our sincere and respectful condolence to our Queen-mother on the sad bereavement, which has befallen her. It would be presumptuous on our part to say that the solace must come from the Most High!

Just as we were going to press we received the following telegram from the Bengal Government :

FROM SIMLA, FROM INDIA, HOME.—TO CALCUTTA, TO BENGAL, GENERAL.

The following has been issued as a gazette extraordinary to-day. Intelligence having been received of the demise of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, Son of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony Prince of Saxecoburg and Gotha K. G.K. T., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G. P. C., D. C. L. (Oxon), the G. G. in C. is pleased to direct that the officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Mtlitary, and Marine services do put themselves into mourning for a period of three weeks. The G. G. in C. requests that a similar marks of respect may on this melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India. The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half mast high on the 31st instant from sunrise to sunset, Notification ends.

The loyal attachment of the Indian people to the British Throne renders it superfluous for us to tell them that they should to a man respond to the suggestion of His Excellency the Viceroy.

ON THURSDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor returned to the capital from his Chittagong trip. His Honor landed at the Government Dockyards two hours earlier than the appointed time, and the good and loyal citizens, who had in this grilling weather mustered courage to go to Kidderpore to receive H. H. came away disappointed. The trip has done much good to His Honor, who has become quite rosy. His Honor leaves for Darjeeling on Thursday or Friday next.

WE ARE glad to learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan has subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of the Building Fund of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. We hope His Highness with his wonted liberality will endow the Ripon Professorship in the Association.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to read the following telegram in the *Englishman* :

London, March 28.—I am informed, upon very excellent authority, that an early occasion—probably the Queen's birth day—the services which Mr. Rivers Thompson has, during his official career, performed for Bengal, will be recognised by his obtaining the rank of a K. C. S. I.

We think the knighthood ought to be an accompaniment of the Governorship just as it is an accompaniment of the Chief Justiceship of the Indian High Courts. Whatever temporary difference of opinion there may have been between our countrymen and their Governor they should rejoice at the honor done to him. It is significant that Mr. Grant Duff has been passed unnoticed.

AT LAST SATURDAY'S sitting of the Bengal Council the Bengal Municipalities Bill was passed. We congratulate Mr. Rivers Thompson on the enactment of the first instalment of the Local Self-Government scheme. The report on the Local Boards Bill was also presented.

LAST SATURDAY'S GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the amended Bengal Tenancy Bill, the report of the Select Committee and dissents of three Hon'ble Members, viz., the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds. The first-mentioned gentleman objects to the leading principles of the Bill, but the last two, while concurring with the majority of the Select Committee, have recorded their dissents on some points. The Maharaja of Durbhanga has intimated his intention to send in a minute of dissent, which will be published separately. We hope the amended Bill, the report and the dissents will be translated into Bengali, Hindi and Urdu for the information of the native community generally.

WE HAVE barely time to make a passing allusion in this issue to a scandalous case, which is now going on in Assam, but which we hope to notice at length in a future issue. Lands are required for the Assam Railway and Trading Company at Debrugur and poor ryots have been made to part with their lands without receiving any compensation. The Chief Commissioner, as we read in the *Assam News*, holds that "the purpose for which the ryots have been called upon to resign their lands is distinctly a *public purpose* and that consequently they are bound by the conditions of their pattas to resign the lands when called upon to do so without compensation." We will examine the conditions of the pattahs hereafter, but in the meantime may we ask whether the condition referred to is not unnatural and repugnant to public policy. Suppose a Bengal zemindar had inserted such a condition in his pattah—would any court of justice uphold it—would it allow the ryot to contract himself out of his just dues in this way? We are glad to observe that there is at least one Native Extra Assistant Commissioner, who had taken an impartial view of the question and given a just decision in favour of the ryots. The Deputy Commissioner as the representative of Government has appealed, but being himself the executive has not taken the appeal on his own file, but has transferred it to that of the Judge-Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is quite right in refusing to hear the appeal himself, but on the same principle the Judge-Commission ought not to take it up inasmuch as he is the superior executive officer of the Deputy Commissioner, and in that capacity must have expressed his opinion on the case. We hope the appeal will be referred to some Bengal Judge for trial.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE of the Calcutta Corporation have done good service to the ratepayers. The executive had submitted a Budget with the house-rate raised to 10 per cent. and still with a deficit of about half a lakh of rupees. The Budget Committee by dint of their labours and hard scutiny have restored the Budget to its normal condition, and fixed the house-rate at the current rate of 7½ per cent. At last Saturday's meeting the rates were fixed as follows : House-rate 7½ per cent., water-rate 3½ per cent., Police rate 2½ per cent., and Lighting-rate 2 per cent., total 13¼ per cent. Not a single rate has been increased.

AT THE same meeting of the Corporation the question of the sale of the surplus lands of Ahmerst Street, about which we wrote the other day, was brought up. Seeing the outcry on the subject Mr. Harrison with his usual good sense and moderation dropped it altogether, and there the matter ended.

WE THANK Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. for a copy of their Bengal Directory for 1884. It contains several new features. I. The offices of the Governments of India and Bengal have been recast in alphabetical order for facility of reference. II. The offices of the Governments of Madras and Bombay have been given in full detail. III. Every district in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies has been included in the Mofussil Directory. IV. The Army lists of the three Presidency Establishments are incorporated in the Military Directory. V. The Joint-Stock Companies, mercantile houses, Agencies, and Trades have been incorporated in one list. The other features of the Directory remain unchanged. The enterprising publishers deserve the warmest thanks of the public for the thoroughness of their work.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has come in sledge-hammer style upon the Deputy Commissioner and the District Engineer of an Assam District—name not given. The Chief Commissioner thus gives the facts :

The Chief Commissioner received in November, 1883, an estimate for the construction of an inspection Bungalow at * * *, amounting to Rs 2,980. At the time this estimate was submitted the building had already been completed, and the cost amounted to Rs. 2,954-5-5, of which Rs. 2,189 0-11 were expended during the current year under no sanction, and with no provision made in the budget. It is now proposed that the expenditure should be met by a transfer from an allotment under New Local, for an important bridge on the Trunk Road.

The Chief Commissioner has refused to sanction the proposed transfer. He says :

The money must be provided by a transfer from Old Local, and till this is done at a Local Board's meeting, and the Commissioner's sanction is received, the Comptroller will be instructed to hold the money at the personal debit of the Deputy Commissioner.

Then follow these remarks :

The Deputy Commissioner and the District Engineer of * * are hereby informed that they have incurred the Chief Commissioner's censure for their disobedience of his orders. It has been most clearly laid down that no original works may be undertaken costing more than Rs. 2,000, without the Superintending Engineer's sanction, and it is no excuse that the original imperfect estimate, in which out-houses and approaches were omitted, fell just below Rs. 2,000. It was the District Engineer's duty to have pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner that the inclusion of these items must raise the total estimate above Rs. 2,000, and that he dared not transgress the rules by carrying on the construction without the sanction of his departmental superior, the Superintending Engineer. It does not appear from the correspondence that the Local Board were ever consulted in the matter, or that any vote of theirs was taken about it, the omission to do this was an additional error on the part of the Chairman and Deputy Commissioner; but Mr. Elliott is glad that it enables him to absolve the Local Board of all blame.

A few more vigorous resolutions of this kind, and capricious expenditure [of this sort is sure] to cease. We hope this example will be followed up by other local Governments. Cases of this kind are by no means rare.

HIS HONOR received two addresses at Chittagong, one from the Municipal Commissioners, and the other from the landholders, merchants and pleaders. In reply to the Municipal Address His Honor made the following graceful reply :

Your Municipality is an old one, and I have no doubt you are duly qualified to discharge the powers which are about to be conferred on you. I am the last man to refuse the privilege to any native, and if you acquit yourselves properly no one will receive more satisfaction than myself. You have referred to your port and railway. To both these questions I have paid considerable attention,

In their address the landholders and merchants thus referred to the *Noabad* settlement of Chittagong :

We take the *Noabad* question first:—We have heard from old inhabitants, many of whom are still alive, that the *Noabad* was separated from their Permanent Estates after a promise made of a permanent grant. They say that nothing was done to give effect to this promise until the arrival of Lord Dalhousie here in 1853, when his lordship considered the whole question, and passed his memorable orders. After a delay of several years, a proclamation was at last made in 1865—but unfortunately for the people, they were, by an oversight of the Collector's Office, left in ignorance of the last day of the currency of the proclamation, which was the last day of the year 1866—until within a few days of its expiery. Therefore a few *zemindars* only could avail themselves of the boon offered to them. In 1870, the Government decided that "for those who had not accepted the conditions of the proclamation within the time allowed, nothing remained but to wait the expiry of the existing arrangements. "The recent measurement and settlement have been the outcome of that decision; and have, in fact, made *Noabad* property a thing of nominal value in this district. We cannot imagine a greater hardship; for those who in 1853 & 1865 were thought deserving a permanent settlement on *jumma* fixed by Sir Henry Ricketts, have now been ignored, the new settlement being virtually made with the *ryots* under them; and they being virtually made *Gomastas* for collecting Government revenue on a commission which will not even draw the lowest paid *Gomastas* to their own service. Representations were made to Government against this state of things, but no action seems to have been taken on any orders passed upon them. We hope, however, that this appeal may induce your Honor to hold a thorough and sifting enquiry; and we feel confident that it will convince your Honor of the worthlessness of the recent settlement operations as regards ourselves as well as Government. We believe the whole matter has been fully reported on by E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of Chittagong; and as the views entertained by him regarding the rights and privileges of the *Noabad Talukdars* are shared by us, we hope the proposals made will receive your Honor's sanction.

We have not been favoured with a copy of the reply of His Honor to the last address. We hope it will be duly published.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—26*th March* 1884.

GENERAL,—29thJany—Mr HH Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, is posted to the sudder station of Monghyr.

18th March-Moulvi Zakir Hossein, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga, leave for one month and one day, from 1st April 1884.

19th March,—Moulvi Syud Mohamed Israil, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, to have charge of the Kooshtea sub-divn of the Nuddea dist, during absence of Mr H Holmwood.

Moulvi Mohamed Sobhan Hyder, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, was on privilege leave from 20th to 29th, Octr last.

20th March—Baboo Bhai Baz Sinha, TempySub-Depy Colr, Jamtara, Sonthal Perghs, is transfd to the sudder station of Purneah.

21st March—Mr W B Martin, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 12th inst.

Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub Depy Colr Beerbhoom is transfd to Burdwan.

Mr E F Growse, Asst Magte and Colr, Burdwan, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist from afternoon of 21st to forenoon of 28th Novr last.

Baboo Akhoy Coomar Bose, Depy Magte and Colr, Tipperah leave for three days, in extension of leave granted 12th Novr last.

Baboo Rajani Coomar Dutt, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Noakhally, leave for two months.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of Noakhally.

22nd March—Baboo Bunkoo Behary Buxee, Sub-Depy Colr, of Pakour, Sonthal Perghs, leave for one month and three weeks from date he availed himself of it.

24th March—Baboo Obhoy Churn Bose acted as Sub-Depy Colr of Alipore, in Julpigoree, from 15th Jany to 15th February 1884 both days inclusive.

25th March—Mr W C Muller, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Goalundo, Furreedpore, is vested with power of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Nowrungi Lall Sub-Depy Colr, Durbhunga, leave for one month from 4th April 1884.

Baboo Shama Churn Mittra, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Aurungabad, Gya, is vested with powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that subdivn.

Baboo Gopi Krisna, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Godda, Sonthal Perghs, leave for one month from 11th ult.

Lieut-Col W L Samuells, Asst Comr, who reported his return to India from furlough on 22nd inst, to act as Depy Commr of Lohardugga, during absence of Mr A W B Power.

Police—19th March—Mr W D Pratt, Dist Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act in second grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr W W Daly, on leave.

Mr A E C Bolst, Dist Supdt of Police, Assam to act in 3rd grade of Dist Supdt of Police vice Mr W D Pratt.

Mr R F H Pughe, Dist Supdt of Police, Darjeeling, to act in fourth grade of Dist Supdts of Police, vice Mr A E C Bolst.

21st March—The services of Mr W Cambell, Dist Supdt of Police, Singbhoom, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Dept.

Jail,—19th March—Mr E V Westmacott, Magte and Col, Dacca, on special duty, to act as Inspr-Genl of Jails, during absence, on leave, of Surg-Maj A S Lethbridge.

Registration—19th March—Baboo Manick Lal Pal, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pubna, to be Sub-Regtr of that dist, from 16th November last.

24th March,—Baboo Ram Chunder Dichhit to be Rural Sub-Regtr of Kotulpore, in Bankoora, vice Baboo Protab Chundra Bhadra, decd.

Education,—20th March—Baboo Chunder Nath Bhuttacharjee, Head Master Arrah Zillah School, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Shahabad.

21st March—Baboo Sura Nath Chatterjee, Head Master Zillah School, Purneah, to be a member of, and Secy to the School Commiitee Dist Purneah, vice Baboo Bhobani Churn Mookerjee, transfered.

25th March—Baboo Keshub Lal Bose, Head Master, Chaibassa Zillah School, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Singbhoom, vice Baboo Rakhal Chunder Chatterjee, transferred.

Opium—21st March—Mr G De C Hobson, Offg Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Gorruckpore, furlough for fifteen months from 1st July next.

Mr A C Bryson Asst sub-Depy opium Agent, Benares opium Agency, furlough for one year, from 10th prox.

Medical—18th March—Asst Surg DurgaanandaSen, in charge of the charitable dispensary at Midnapore, leave for two months from the date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg Nirmulchunder Gupta, a Superny at Midnapore to have charge of the charitable dispensary at Midnapore during absence of Asst Surg Durgaanud Sen.

20th March—Surg L A Waddell, Resident Physician Medl College Hospital Calcutta, leave for ten days from 24th inst.

Surg E G Russell, Offg Civil Surg Tipperah, to be sub protem First Resident Surg, Presdy Genl Hospl. during absence on deputn of Surg-Maj F C Nicholson.

25th March—Asst Surg Nitto Gopal Mitter, in charge of the Arrah Dispensary, held medical charge of the Civil station of Arrah from 1st to 5th March, 1884, both days inclusive.

Asst Surg Purnachunder Purkait a Superny at Arrah, held medical charge of the charitable dispensarry at Doomraon from 20th to 29th Febry 1884.

Municipal—18th March—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Commrs of the Cox's Bazar Municipality of Asst Surg Abhoya Kumar Sen to be their Vice-Chairman.

19th March—The Lieut-Govr approves the re-election by the Commrs of the Pubna Municipality of Dr R L Dutt Civil Surg, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following gentleman to be Commrs of the Pubna Municipality:-

Baboo Bhogoban Chunder Bose Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and Munshi Kurban Ullah.

The following gentlemen to be Commrs of the Pubna Municipality:-

Mr B Rattray, Dist Supdt of Police, Baboo Kally Mohan Bose and Baboo Chunder Shikhur Kali.

Road Cess,—17th March,—Baboo Preo Nath Roy and Baboo Hurry Nath Chatterjee, Zemindars, to be members of the Branch Road Committee of Jhenida, in Jessore.

Notifn—22nd March—In supersession of the orders of 19th April 1881, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 27th idem, page 454, the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr G M Goodricke to be a Depy Colr in Calcutta, and to be Supdt of Excise Revenue, under sect 32 of Bengal Act VII of 1878, in the following places; that is to say—in the district of Calcutta; in some much of the district of the 24-Perghs as is under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta; and in so much of the district of Hooghly as is comprised within the limits of the Municipality of Howrah.

Mr Goodricke is also appointed to be a Colr of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, under sect 3 of Act I of 1879, and a Colr under sect 3 of the Bengal License Tax Act II of 1880, in Calcutta.

Judical Department,—29th Jany—Mr H H Birch, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

13th March—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of sect 357 of the Code of Crimi Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Patuakhally, Backergunge, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

15th March—Shah Eradat Hossein to be an Hony Magte for the Monghyr Bench, vice Shah Wajid Ali, decd, and is vested with the powers of a Magte, third class.

19th March—Moulvie Syud Mohamed Israil, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, in charge of the Kooshtea subdivn of Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magte, first class.

20th March—The resignations tendered by Mr. W R Johnston and Baboo Mohanund Roy of their apptmts of Hony Magtes of the Jungipore Bench, in Moorshedabad, are accepted and the following gentlemen are appid Hony Magtes of the same bench, and are vested with the powers of a Magte third class:—

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NOTICE UNDER SECTION 30 *OF ACT XIV OF* 1882.

Notice is hereby given that Sitta Ram Baboo of No. 38 Shib Thakoor's Street in the Town of Calcutta has on behalf of himself and [by permission of Court] on behalf of all other the unsatisfied creditors of Raj Coomary Bewah deceased instituted a suit in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the seventeenth day of December last against Hurro Chunder Dass of 136 Machoabazar Street, executor of the last Will of the said Raj Coomary Bewah for an account of what is due to the said Sitta Ram Baboo on an equitable mortgage of the house and premises No. 56 Upper Chitpore Road in the Town of Calcutta and for administration of the estate of the said Raj Coomary Bewah for sale of the said house and Premises No. 56 Upper Chitpore Road aforesaid for the appointment of a Receiver and for an Injunction. Dated this eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

By Order of the Court,
R. BELCHAMBERS.
Registrar.

WANTED.

By the District Road Cess Committee, of Rungpore an Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 with travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per mensem. None need apply who has not the necessary theoretical and thorough practical knowledge of road and bridge works. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 15th April 1884. The selected candidate will have to join at once

(Sd.) ASUTOSH LAHIRI, B. C. E.
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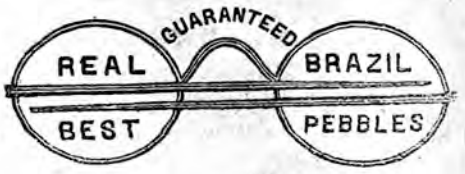

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
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